

(11) **EP 1 209 019 A2**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
29.05.2002 Bulletin 2002/22

(51) Int Cl.7: **B60K 28/06**

(21) Application number: **01127364.6**

(22) Date of filing: **21.11.2001**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventor: **Oyama, Hajime,**
Fuji Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha
Tokyo (JP)

(74) Representative: **VOSSIUS & PARTNER**
Siebertstrasse 4
81675 München (DE)

(30) Priority: **24.11.2000 JP 2000357410**

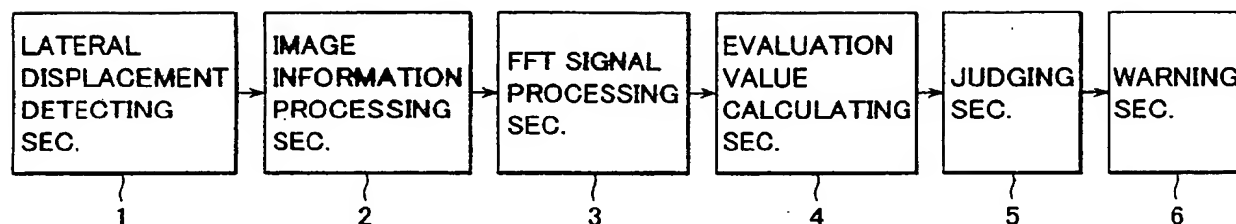
(71) Applicant: **FUJI JUKOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA**
Tokyo (JP)

(54) **Driver's arousal level estimating apparatus for vehicle and method of estimating arousal level**

(57) A driver's arousal level estimating apparatus for a vehicle includes a FFT signal processing section for obtaining respective frequency component powers by applying a frequency conversion to displacement quantities successively detected of the vehicle, an evaluation value calculating section for calculating an evaluation

value from a ratio of an average value of the respective calculated frequency powers and a maximum value of frequency component powers in a specified frequency domain containing a predetermined lateral fluctuation frequency characteristic of a lowered arousal level, and a judging section for judging a driver's arousal level based on said evaluation value.

FIG.1



EP 1 209 019 A2

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an apparatus and method of estimating an arousal level of a vehicle driver by particularly monitoring lateral displacements of a vehicle.

[0002] A technology for preventing car accidents caused by the decline of driver's arousal level is one of most important developmental subjects of today from the view point of vehicle safety. In recent years, studies for detecting drowsiness or arousal level of vehicle drivers, developments of techniques for warning them against falling into drowsy state are vigorously undertaken. When driver's arousal level descends, especially when a vehicle travels at high speeds, serious accidents may happen. Even if he or she does not fall into such drowsy state, drowsiness induces him or her to an absent-minded state which hinders a quick action for averting accidents, this also leading to accidents.

[0003] JP-A-5-58192 discloses a technique in which so-called "dozing at the wheel" is detected based on low frequency components in displacement quantity of a vehicle. In this disclosure, displacement quantities such as steering angle, lateral displacement of a vehicle and the like are monitored consecutively and low frequency components in frequency spectrum of the displacement quantity are extracted. On the other hand, low frequency components in frequency spectrum of displacement quantity at normal operations are memorized as sample data beforehand. Then, the low frequency components after a specified time elapses from the start of the vehicle are compared with those sample data. If a difference between the low frequency components and the sample data exceeds a predetermined value, it is judged that the driver dozes at the wheel.

[0004] However, the sample data which are used for the judgment reference are ones collected under a certain traveling condition (weather, road surface conditions, time, degree of traffic jams, vehicle speed and others). If the traveling condition changes, the judgment whether or not the driver is in a dozing state is accompanied by errors. That is, this background art has a problem that, when the traveling condition changes largely, it is difficult to obtain a correct judgment as to whether or not the driver is in a dozing state.

[0005] The applicant of the present invention has already proposed a method of estimating arousal level to solve such a problem in JP-A-2000-185575. According to the technique disclosed in this publication, quantities of displacement in a widthwise direction of the vehicle are detected consecutively and respective frequency component powers are obtained by applying frequency conversion to these quantities of displacement. Next, the frequency domain is divided into a low frequency domain and a high frequency domain and an integration A1 of the frequency components powers in the low frequency domain and an integration A2 of the frequency components powers in the high frequency domain are

obtained respectively. Then, evaluation values are calculated using these integrations A1, A2 and an arousal level of a vehicle driver is judged based on the evaluation values.

[0006] It is an object of the present invention to provide an arousal level estimating apparatus capable of making an accurate judgment of driver's arousal level.

[0007] To achieve the object, an arousal level estimating apparatus comprises a power calculating means for calculating a frequency component power by applying a frequency conversion method to a lateral displacement quantity detected successively, a first evaluation value calculating means for calculating a first evaluation value based on a sum of the frequency component power calculated by the power calculating means, a second evaluation value calculating means for calculating a maximum value of frequency component power in a specified frequency domain including a fluctuation frequency as a second evaluation value, an evaluation value calculating means for calculating an evaluation value from a ratio of the first evaluation value and the second evaluation value and a judging means for judging a driver's arousal level based on the evaluation value.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an arousal level estimating apparatus according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flowchart of a routine for calculating evaluation values;

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a time-versus change of lateral displacement;

Fig. 4 is a graph showing respective powers of frequency components;

Fig. 5 is an explanatory view showing calculations of evaluation values;

Fig. 6 is a flowchart of a routine for judging warning; and

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing actual measuring results in traveling on a high way.

[0008] Referring now to Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 denotes a lateral displacement detecting section for detecting a displacement in a widthwise direction of the vehicle (hereinafter referred to as lateral displacement).

For the purpose of the lateral displacement detecting section 1, for example, a stereoscopic camera using CCD and the like or a monocular camera can be used. An image information processing section 2 serves as processing images acquired by the lateral displacement detecting section 1 and obtaining quantities of displacement of the vehicle. For example, left and right lane markers of roads are imaged by a CCD camera and image data of one frame are stored in a memory of the image information processing section 2. Then, the left and right lane markers are recognized respectively by utilizing image recognition technique. That is, an area corresponding to the left and right lane markers is identified from the image data of one frame using known

methods of recognition like a template method or stereomatching method. The position of the own vehicle within the left and right lane markers can be calculated from the lateral distance from a center of the vehicle to a center of the left and right lane markers.

[0009] Besides the CCD camera, lateral displacement can be detected also by a vehicle-road communication system using magnetic nails buried in roads, a GPS navigation system combined with vehicle speeds and the like (regarding a technique of warning using a navigation system, see Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. Toku-Kai-Hei 9-99756). Also, lateral displacement can be estimated by steering angles and the lateral displacement detecting section 1 can be replaced with a steering angle sensor. Furthermore, lateral displacement may be estimated by detecting yaw rate or lateral acceleration. Fluctuations or displacement quantities in the lateral direction of the vehicle are measured with resolution of 1.0 millimeter at a time interval of 0.1 seconds. Displacement related data is stored in a shift register of a FFT signal processing section 3 for obtaining frequency components power. A group of displacement data calculated in time series and accumulated for a specified time are stored. These data are updated successively by newly calculated data.

[0010] The FFT signal processing section 3, an evaluation value calculating section 4 and a judging section 5 are constituted by CPU, RAM, ROM and input and output circuits respectively and act as functional units in the computer. These functional units 3 to 5 are realized when respective components of the computer operate on each other under the control of an application program for executing a routine which will be described hereinafter. In the ROM, programs, a lower limit value PLOW, a table for establishing a step value α , warning judging values D1, D2 and the like are stored.

[0011] Fig. 2 is a flowchart of a routine for calculating evaluation values. This routine is executed repeatedly at a specified time interval. At a step 1, the displacement data acquired for the past X seconds and stored in the shift register of the FFT signal processing section 3 are read out every Y seconds (for example, 90 seconds). The sampling time X should be established at a rather long time (for example 50 to 80 seconds) in order to make an accurate estimation of arousal level.

[0012] At a step 2, the FFT signal processing section 3 applies a frequency conversion to the displacement quantity using a fast Fourier transformation (FFT) and the like and calculates respective frequency components power (amplitude) $P[i]$ in a frequency spectrum. In case of this embodiment, 16 frequency components powers $P[1]$ to $P[16]$ are calculated at an interval of 0.02 [Hz] in a frequency domain of 0.03 to 0.3[Hz]. The reason why the frequency domain below 0.03Hz is not taken into consideration is that powers of that domain tend to increase when the vehicle travels on a curved road and the frequency domain has no direct relationship with driver's arousal level. Further, the reason why the fre-

quency domain above 0.3Hz is not taken into consideration is that since normally powers are negligibly small at that frequency domain, the amount of calculation of evaluation value H can be reduced.

[0013] The relationship between displacement quantity and frequency component power will be described. Fig. 3 is graphs showing the relationship between the change of lateral displacement quantity and elapsed time from the start of a vehicle. These graphs show the result of measurement when the vehicle travels on a relatively less crowded high way under a relatively monotonous traveling condition. The graph "After 10 minutes" shows a state immediately after the vehicle enters into the traffic stream and the displacement quantity is still small. When 20 minutes elapses, a driver gets accustomed to the traveling condition and becomes relaxed. As a result, compared with the graph "After 10 minutes", low frequency components increases and high frequency components decreases. Further, when 50 minutes elapses, the driver is bored and becomes slightly dozy. As a result, occasionally, a large displacement tends to generate. Compared with the graph "After 20 minutes", there is an outstanding tendency that the displacement quantity of low frequency components increases.

[0014] Fig. 4 is a graph showing a relationship between a frequency component i and a power $P[i]$ at the frequency component i , when the displacement quantity for each elapsed time of Fig. 3 is subjected to frequency conversion and a graph expressing discrete respective frequency component powers $P[i]$ as broken line. In this graph, a dotted line shows frequency component powers $P[i]$ when 10 minutes elapse after the start of the vehicle, a broken line shows frequency component powers $P[i]$ when 20 minutes elapse after the start of the vehicle, and a solid line shows frequency powers $P[i]$ when 50 minute elapse after the start of the vehicle. The graph indicates that frequency component powers $P[i]$ of the low frequency domain has a tendency to increase as traveling time is elongated.

[0015] At a step 3, respective frequency component powers $P[i]$ ($i = 1$ to 16) in a frequency domain of 0.03 to 0.3[Hz] are subjected to a leveling process according to the following formula to obtain leveled frequency component powers $P'[i]$.

[Formula 1]

$$P'[i] = P[i] \cdot f^{-n}$$

where exponent n : 2.0 n 3.0; f = frequency.

[0016] Assuming that the fluctuation of the vehicle within a lane is one of various fluctuations existing in the natural world, the amplitude of the fluctuation is $1/f$ and the power of the fluctuation is $1/f^2$. Accordingly, the exponent n of the formula 1 is theoretically 2. However, according to experiments, it has been found that $n = 2.5$ is most preferable. The reason why $n = 2.5$ is considered

to be ascribed to vehicle and human factors, the effect of roads or the like. Nevertheless, it is possible to judge an arousal level using an arbitrary exponent n ranging from 2.0 to 3.0. This embodiment adopts 2.5 for exponent n .

[0017] Fig. 5 shows a relationship between frequency components i and leveled frequency component powers $P'[i]$. An overall feature can be visually recognized from a distribution of the leveled frequency powers $P'[i]$. The frequency component power after 50 minutes indicates that a power $P'[4]$ at 0.09Hz and a power $P'[5]$ at 0.11Hz of a low frequency domain abruptly increase in vicinity of a fluctuation frequency $f1$ ($= 0.1$ Hz). When driver's arousal level is at a low level, there is a tendency that with respect to lateral displacement of the vehicle the powers near the fluctuation frequency $f1$ increase. In other words, when an arousal level is low, there is a feature that only powers in a low frequency domain including the fluctuation frequency $f1$ increases and powers except that domain are low. In view of these tendencies, driver's arousal level can be judged by comparing a peak of powers near the fluctuation frequency $f1$ with powers at frequency domains other than the fluctuation frequency $f1$.

[0018] The fluctuation frequency $f1$ is defined as a frequency which increases when driver's arousal level is low (including a dozing condition). Generally, in case of passenger cars, the fluctuation frequency tends to appear at a frequency domain around 0.08 to 0.12 Hz. In actual cases, since the fluctuation frequency is affected by a response lag of vehicle behavior accompanied by steering operations, vehicle characteristics, vehicle speeds and the like, appropriate values are established for each model through experiments or simulations. In this embodiment, the fluctuation frequency $f1$ is established to 0.1Hz.

[0019] At a step 4, the evaluation value calculating section 4 obtains a grand total of respective frequency component powers $P'[1]$ to $P'[16]$ and calculates an average value P'_{ave} . According to the embodiment, in order to correctly reflect driver's arousal level on an evaluation value H which will be described hereinafter, a maximum power being excluded from the frequency powers $P'[1]$ to $P'[16]$, the average value P'_{ave} is calculated from the rest of frequency powers $P'[1]$ to $P'[16]$. The reason why thus filtering is performed is that the effect of increasing power of the fluctuation frequency $f1$ and the effect of disturbances are deleted.

[0020] At a step 5, the evaluation value calculating section 4 judges whether or not the average value P'_{ave} is smaller than a lower limit value PLOW (for example 100) established beforehand. In case where the average value P'_{ave} is smaller than the lower limit value PLOW, the arousal condition of the driver is judged to be stable and the lower limit value PLOW is set to the average value P'_{ave} (step 6). This is for preventing the evaluation value H from growing unreasonably large when the evaluation value H is calculated at a step 10.

On the other hand, in case where the average value P'_{ave} is larger than the lower limit value PLOW, the program skips to a step 7.

[0021] At the step 7, the evaluation value calculating section 4 makes a comparison of sizes between frequency component powers $P'[4]$ and $P'[5]$ in a specified frequency domain (0.09 to 0.11Hz). That frequency domain includes a fluctuation frequency $f1$ (0.01Hz). Then, a larger one is set as a fluctuation frequency power P'_{slp} . That is, in case where the power $P'[5]$ at 0.11Hz is larger than the power $P'[4]$ at 0.09Hz, the power $P'[5]$ is set to the fluctuation frequency power P'_{slp} (step 8). On the other hand, in case where the power $P'[5]$ at 0.11Hz is smaller than the power $P'[4]$ at 0.09Hz, the power $P'[4]$ is set to the fluctuation frequency power P'_{slp} (step 9).

[0022] At a step 10, the evaluation value calculating section 4 calculates an evaluation value H according to the following formula:

[Formula 2]

$$H = P'_{slp} / P'_{ave} \times 100$$

This evaluation value is considered to be a momentary arousal level not including a time factor and is calculated as a ratio of the maximum power P'_{slp} at the frequency domain 0.09 to 0.11Hz to the average value P'_{ave} of respective frequency component powers $P'[i]$. After the evaluation value H is calculated at the step 10, the program leaves the routine. As shown in Fig. 5, when 10 minutes elapse, since the power P'_{slp} ($P'[4]$ or $P'[5]$) is small; the evaluation value H is also small. On the other hand, when 50 minutes elapse, a driver's arousal level goes down. As a result, the power P'_{slp} increases and the evaluation value H becomes large. Thus, it is understood that the evaluation value H has a strong correlation with the driver's arousal level.

[0023] Fig. 6 is a flowchart of a routine for judging warnings. This routine is repeatedly executed at a specified interval. First, at a step 21, the judging section 5 establishes constants $\alpha 1$ to $\alpha 8$, 0 as step values according to the following table based on an evaluation value H calculated in the evaluation value calculating routine. These constants are for varying a value of an arousal level counter D and has a nonlinear relationship like $\alpha 1 > \alpha 2 > \alpha 3 > \alpha 4 > \alpha 5 > \alpha 6 < \alpha 7 < \alpha 8$.

(Establishment of step values)

[0024]

Evaluation value	Step value
> 1000	+ $\alpha 1$
> 900	+ $\alpha 2$
> 800	+ $\alpha 3$

(continued)

Evaluation value	Step value
> 500	+ α 4
> 400	+ α 5
> 300	± 0
> 200	- α 6
> 100	- α 7
> 0	- α 8

[0025] Next, at a step 22, the judging section 5 updates the value of the arousal level counter D by adding or subtracting a step value α to or from the present value of the arousal level counter D. Then, at a step 23, it is judged whether or not the updated value of the arousal level counter D is larger than a first judging value D1 (1st warning judgment). If the updated value of the arousal level counter D is smaller than the first judging value D1, it is judged that the driver is in an arousal state and the program leaves the routine. On the other hand, if the updated value of the arousal level counter D is larger than the first judging value D1, the program goes to a step 24.

[0026] At the step 24, it is judged whether or not the value of the arousal level counter D is larger than a second judging value D2 (2nd warning judgment). If the value of the arousal level counter D is smaller than the second judging value D2, the program goes to a step 25 where, in order to warn fluctuations of the vehicle, it is instructed to the warning section 6 that a first warning should be issued and leaves the routine. On the other hand, if the value of the arousal level counter D is larger than the second judging value D2, the program goes to a step 26, where in order to warn the driver in a dozing state, it is instructed to the warning section 6 that a second warning should be issued and leaves the routine.

[0027] The warning section 6 executes miscellaneous warning processes to urge the driver to wake up responding to the instruction from the judging section 5. There is a variety of warning processes. One example is to sound an alarm. In case where it is judged that the arousal level descends, an reference inter-vehicle distance may be established to a rather long value. The warning section 6 may sound a lane running-off alarm in a rather early timing or sound a dozing alarm directly. Further, when the arousal level descends, the warning section 6 may instruct to display "Car fluctuates" on a dashboard of the vehicle.

[0028] Fig. 7 is a graph showing an actual measurement result when a vehicle travels at high speeds. In which, a lower diagram indicates a characteristic of lateral displacement of a vehicle, upper one indicates a characteristic of evaluation values H and a middle one indicates a characteristic of the arousal level counter D, respectively. According to this measurement result, when around 1400 seconds elapse from the start of the vehicle, peaks characteristic of lateral displacement ap-

pear successively and the fluctuation frequency f1 (= 0.1Hz) is found. As a result, the evaluation value H increases and the value of the deviation counter D is incremented. When this increment occurs successively, an alarm is raised to the driver at an appropriate timing. According to the characteristic of lateral displacement of Fig. 7, the peaks appear before 1400 seconds. However, according to the embodiment, unless such peaks appear successively (unless the arousal level counter D is successively incremented), the warning section 6 does not raise a warning.

[0029] Thus, according to the embodiment, the driver's arousal level is judged by comparing the peaks of powers around the fluctuation frequency f1 with the powers of other frequency domains. Therefore, the driver's arousal level can be judged only on the basis of the present and previous data. As a result, the arousal level can be properly judged even if the traveling condition changes.

[0030] In calculating the evaluation value H, with respect to the average value P_{ave} of the frequency powers P[f], since the lower limit value is established in order to prevent the denominator of the formula 2 from becoming excessively small, the arousal level can be estimated accurately without having adverse effects of small disturbances when the vehicle travels at high speeds and driving patterns inherent to individual drivers.

[0031] Further, in this embodiment, when peaks of powers in the frequency domain including the fluctuation frequency f1 stand out against powers of other frequency domains, the lowered arousal level is detected. This method provides an advantage of preventing erroneous judgments of the arousal level even when lateral displacement quantity is small, or even when the vehicle has a light side wind or even when a large vehicle passes by.

[0032] Further, according to a prior art, a final arousal level is calculated from a time average of sporadic arousal levels and the judgment of warning is made by comparing this final arousal level is compared with a threshold value. However, this method according to the prior art has a problem that the warning is accompanied by time lag. On the other hand, according to the method of the present invention, in case where an evaluation value H corresponding to sporadic arousal levels is large (particularly in case where the arousal level is substantially low), the step value α of the arousal level counter D is established to a large value. Accordingly, the warning can be issued without time lag.

[0033] While the present invention has been disclosed in terms of the preferred embodiment in order to facilitate better understanding of the invention, it should be appreciated that the invention can be embodied in various ways without departing from the principle of the invention. Therefore, the invention should be understood to include all possible embodiments which can be embodied without departing from the principle of the in-

vention set out in the appended claims.

Claims

1. An arousal level estimating apparatus for estimating an arousal level of a driver of a vehicle comprising:

a power calculating means for calculating a frequency component power by applying a frequency conversion method to a lateral displacement quantity detected successively;
 a first evaluation value calculating means for calculating a first evaluation value based on a sum of said frequency component power calculated by said power calculating means;
 a second evaluation value calculating means for calculating a maximum value of frequency component power in a specified frequency domain including a fluctuation frequency as a second evaluation value;
 an evaluation value calculating means for calculating an evaluation value from a ratio of said first evaluation value and said second evaluation value; and
 a judging means for judging a driver's arousal level based on said evaluation value.

2. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said frequency component powers are subjected to a leveling process.

3. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said leveled frequency component power is obtained by multiplying said frequency component power by a frequency raised to n power.

4. The apparatus according to claim 3, wherein said exponent n is a value not more than 3 and not less than 2.

5. The apparatus according to claim 1, 2, 3 of 4, wherein

said first evaluation value is obtained based on said frequency component powers excluding a maximum one from said respective frequency component powers calculated by said power calculating means.

6. The apparatus according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, wherein

said evaluation calculating means calculates said evaluation value in time sequence and said judging means increases or decreases a counter value according to said evaluation value and when said counter value reaches a judging value, judges that a warning should be raised to a driver of said

vehicle.

7. The apparatus according to claim 6, wherein said judging means changes said counter value according to said evaluation value.

8. An arousal level estimating method, comprising the steps of:

calculating a frequency component power by applying a frequency conversion method to a lateral displacement quantity detected successively;
 calculating a first evaluation value based on a sum of said frequency component power calculated by said power calculating means;
 calculating a maximum value of frequency component power in a specified frequency domain including a fluctuation frequency as a second evaluation value;
 calculating an evaluation value from a ratio of said first evaluation value and said second evaluation value; and
 judging a driver's arousal level based on said evaluation value.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein said step of calculating said first evaluation value is obtaining said first evaluation value based on said frequency component powers excluding a maximum one from said respective frequency component powers calculated by said step of calculating said frequency component power.

10. The method according to claim 8 or 9, wherein said step of calculating said evaluation value is calculating said evaluation value in time sequence and said step of judging is increasing or decreasing a counter value according to said evaluation value and when said counter value reaches a judging value, is judging that a warning should be raised to a driver of said vehicle.

FIG.1

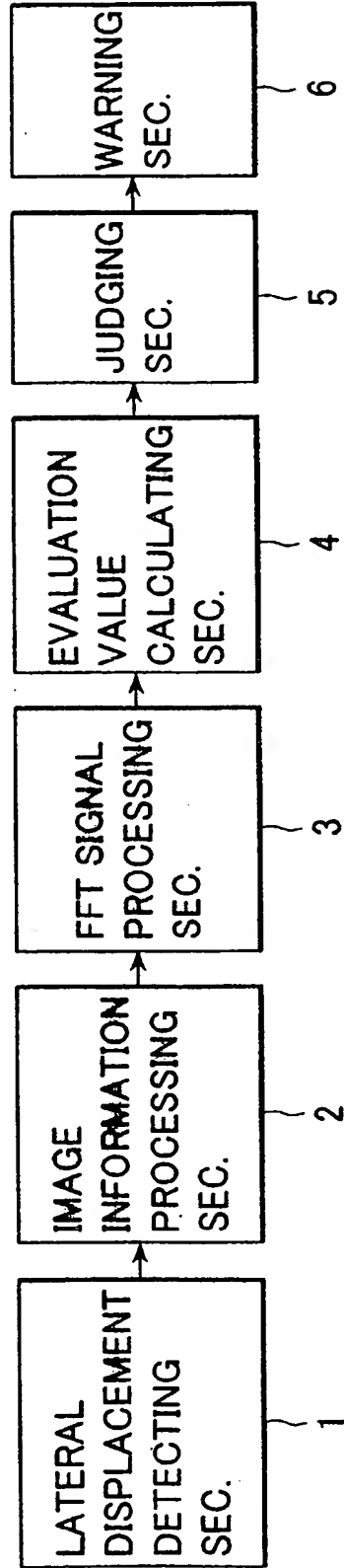
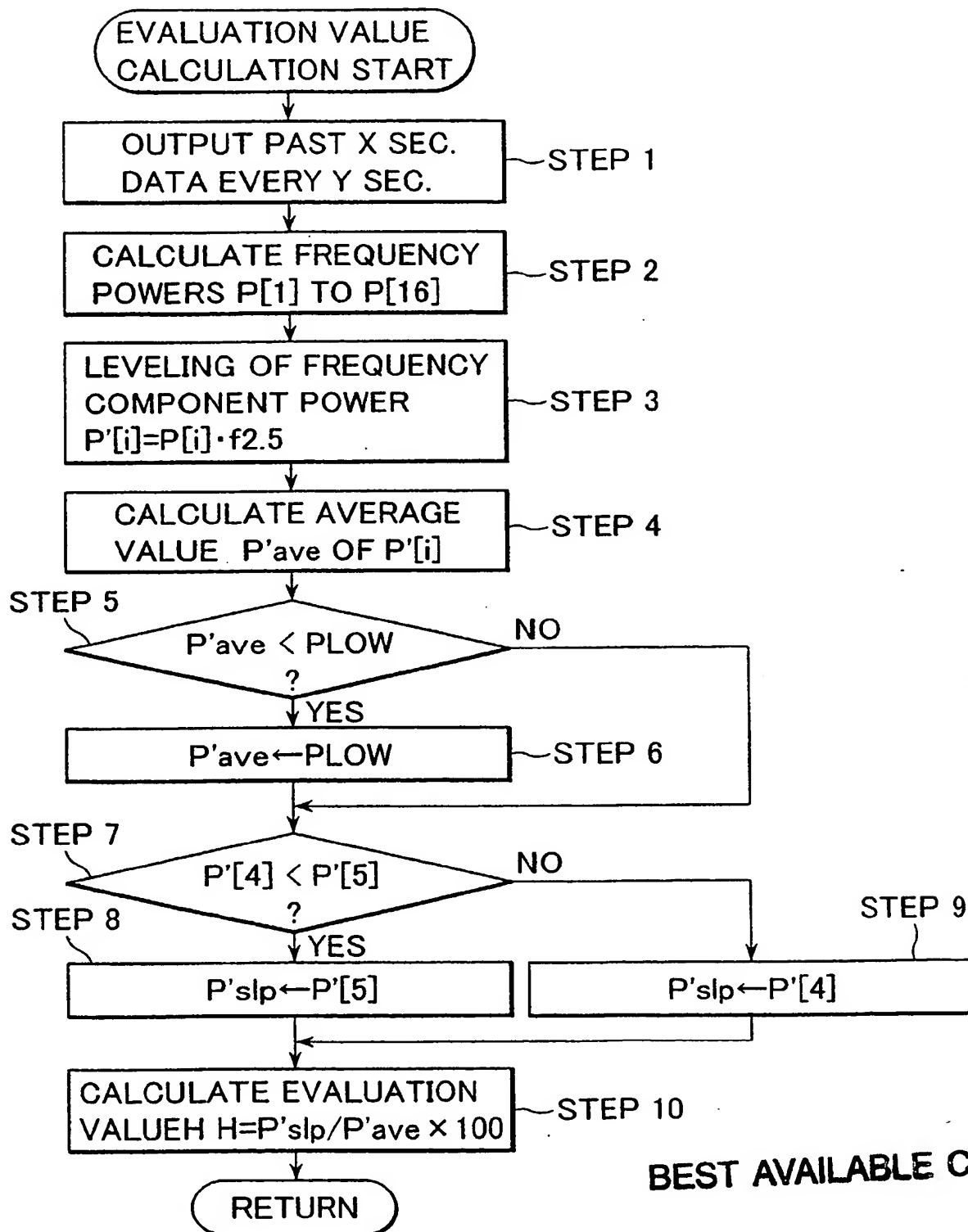


FIG.2



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FIG.3

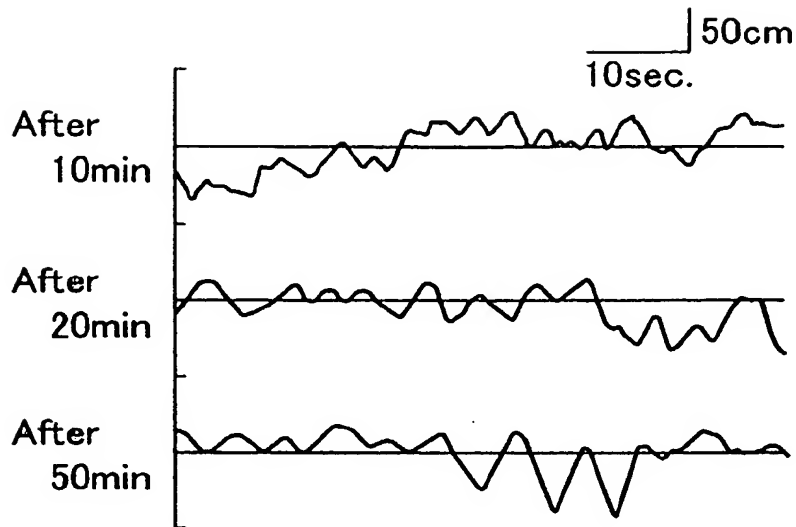


FIG.4

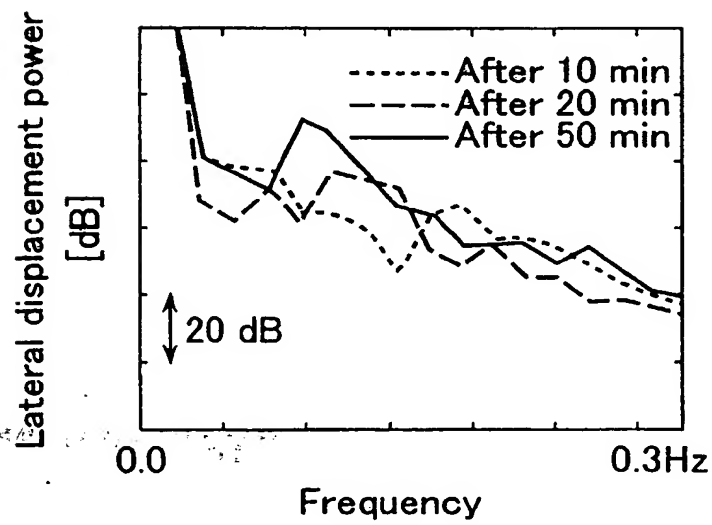
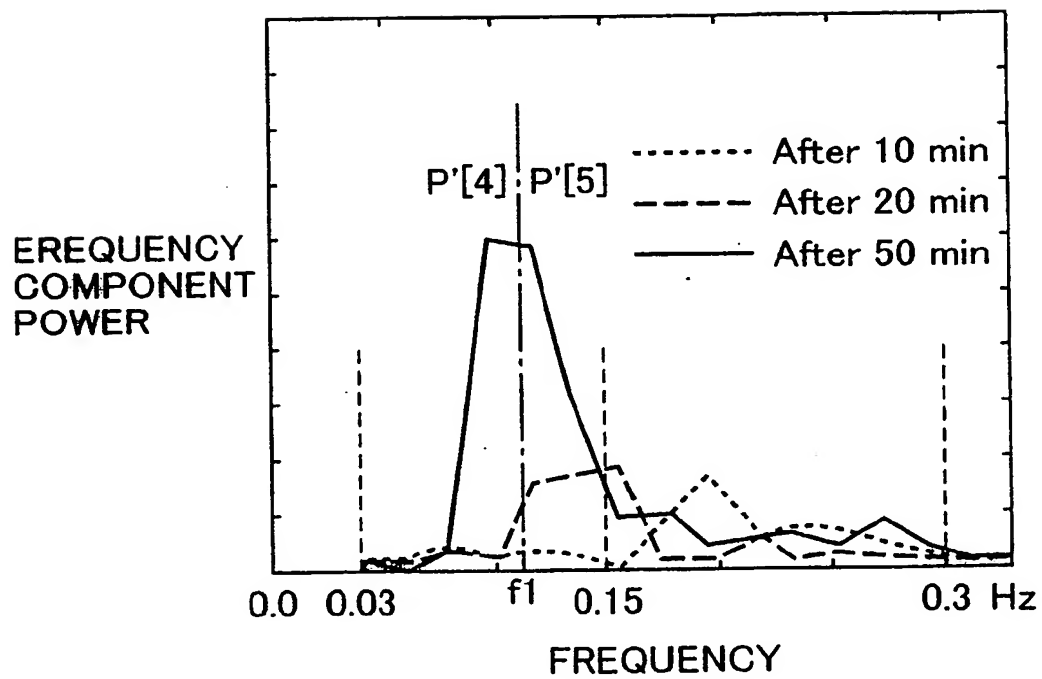
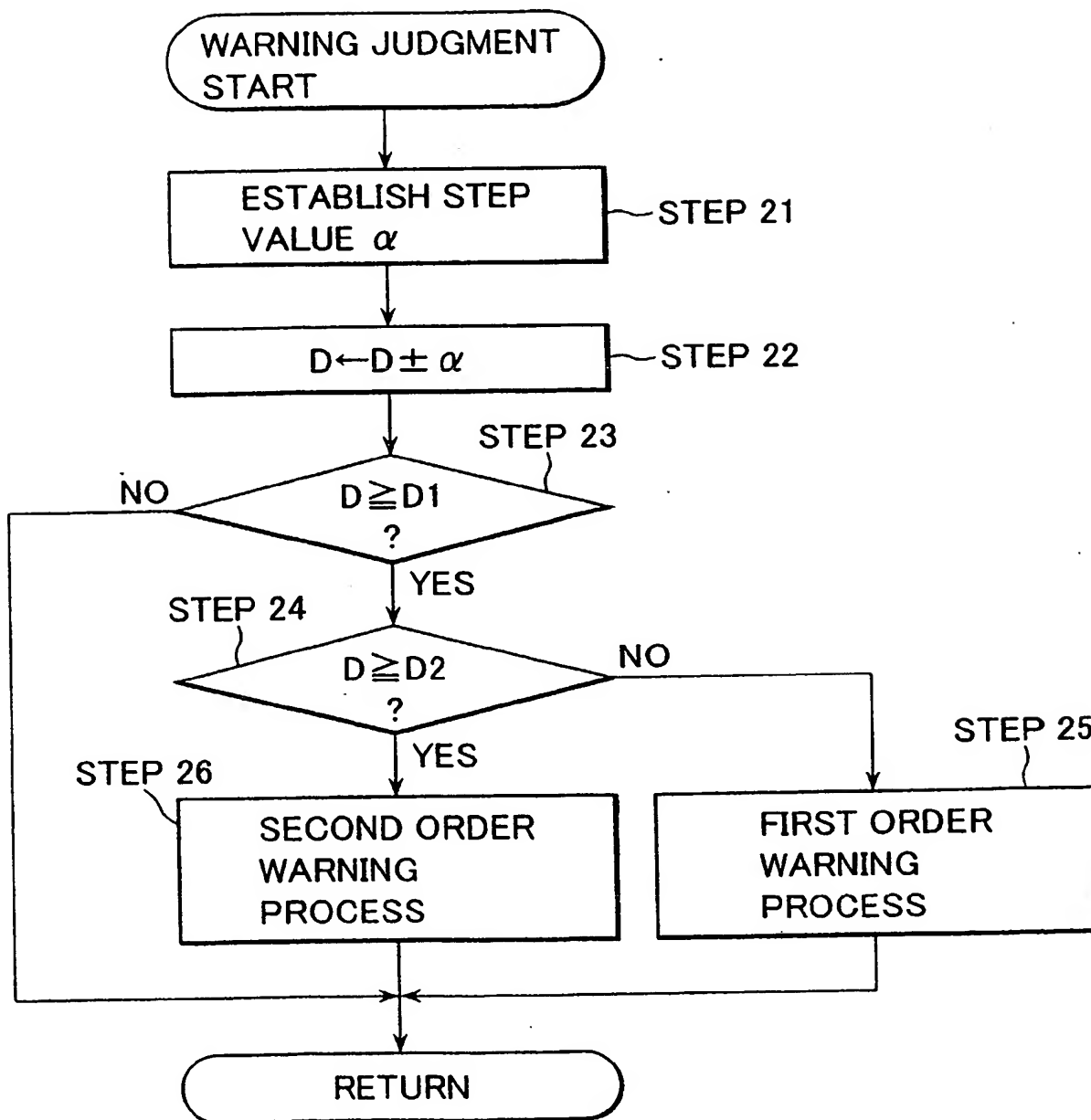


FIG.5



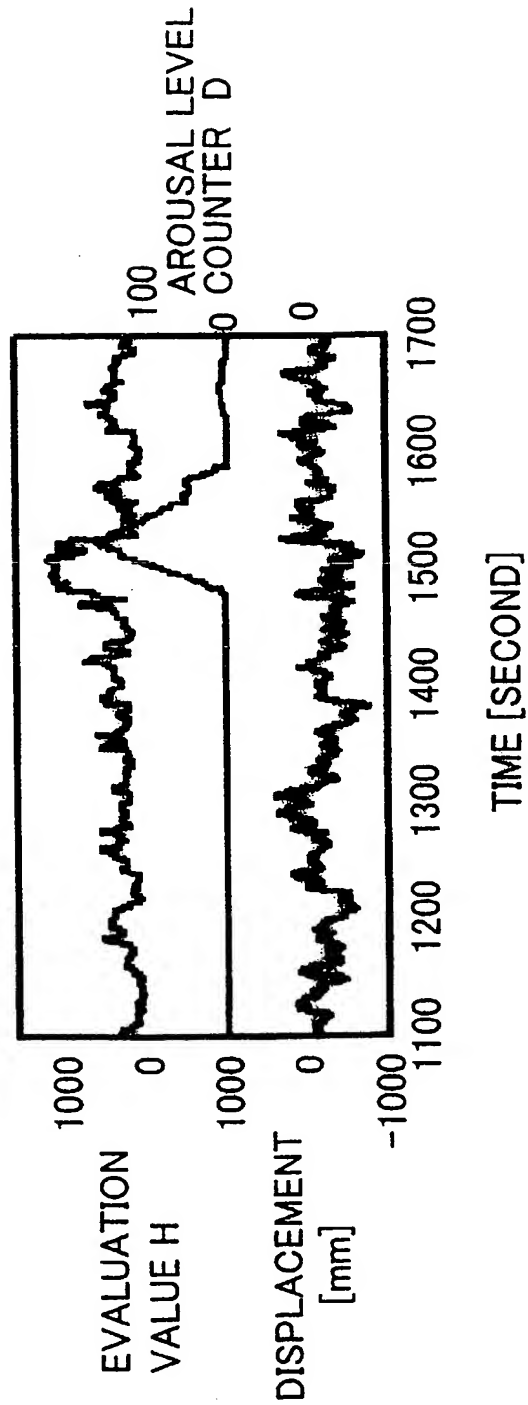
BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FIG.6



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FIG.7



(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 209 019 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:
03.07.2002 Bulletin 2002/27

(51) Int Cl.7: **B60K 28/06**

(43) Date of publication A2:
29.05.2002 Bulletin 2002/22

(21) Application number: **01127364.6**

(22) Date of filing: **21.11.2001**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventor: **Oyama, Hajime,**
Fuji Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha
Tokyo (JP)

(30) Priority: **24.11.2000 JP 2000357410**

(74) Representative: **VOSSIUS & PARTNER**
Siebertstrasse 4
81675 München (DE)

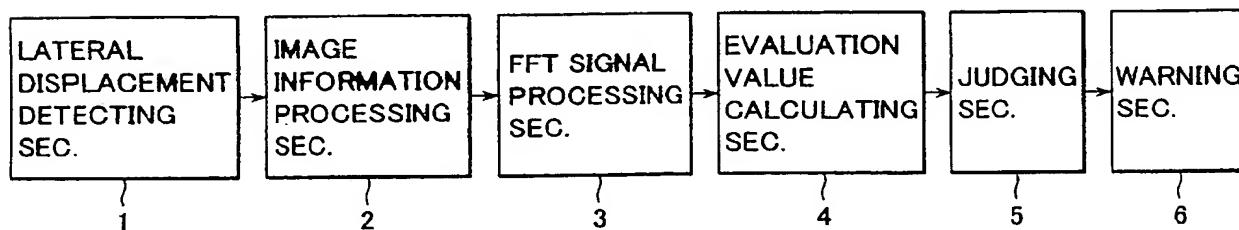
(71) Applicant: **FUJI JUKOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA**
Tokyo (JP)

(54) **Driver's arousal level estimating apparatus for vehicle and method of estimating arousal level**

(57) A driver's arousal level estimating apparatus for a vehicle includes a FFT signal processing section (3) for obtaining respective frequency component powers by applying a frequency conversion to displacement quantities successively detected of the vehicle, an evaluation value calculating section (4) for calculating an

evaluation value from a ratio of an average value of the respective calculated frequency powers and a maximum value of frequency component powers in a specified frequency domain containing a predetermined lateral fluctuation frequency characteristic of a lowered arousal level, and a judging section (5) for judging a driver's arousal level based on said evaluation value.

FIG.1



EP 1 209 019 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 01 12 7364

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IntCl.7)
A,D	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 017, no. 368 (M-1443), 12 July 1993 (1993-07-12) & JP 05 058192 A (TOYOTA MOTOR CORP), 9 March 1993 (1993-03-09) * abstract *	1,8	B60K28/06
A,D	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 10, 17 November 2000 (2000-11-17) & JP 2000 185575 A (FUJI HEAVY IND LTD), 4 July 2000 (2000-07-04) * abstract *	1,8	
A	US 4 611 199 A (SEKO YASUTOSHI ET AL) 9 September 1986 (1986-09-09) * abstract *	1,8	
A,P	DE 100 49 013 A (HONDA MOTOR CO LTD) 21 June 2001 (2001-06-21) * abstract *	1,8	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IntCl.7)
			B60K G08B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 26 April 2002	Examiner Tamme, H-M
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application I : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EP01209019A3 (1993-07-12)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 01 12 7364

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

26-04-2002

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
JP 05058192	A	09-03-1993	NONE		
JP 2000185575	A	04-07-2000	EP	0999520 A2	10-05-2000
			US	6335689 B1	01-01-2002
US 4611199	A	09-09-1986	JP	1423873 C	15-02-1988
			JP	59153627 A	01-09-1984
			JP	62034213 B	25-07-1987
			DE	3472238 D1	28-07-1988
			EP	0119484 A1	26-09-1984
DE 10049013	A	21-06-2001	JP	2000351338 A	19-12-2000
			DE	10049013 A1	21-06-2001

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)